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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/599,447	02/09/2007	Yoshinori Moriyama	Q97449	9107
23373 SUGHRUE MI	7590 09/10/200 ON, PLLC	EXAMINER		
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			ARIANI, KADE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1651	
				
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/10/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/599,447	MORIYAMA ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Kade Ariani	1651			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUN 36(a). In no event, however, may a vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MO , cause the application to become	ATION. a reply be timely filed DNTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
·=	<i>,</i> —				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are rejected. 7)□ Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) is/are objected to: 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:					
1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage					
application from the International Bureau	ս (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)					
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No	o(s)/Mail Date f Informal Patent Application			

DETAILED ACTION

The preliminary amendment filed on September 28, 2006, has been received and entered.

Claims 1-10 are pending in this application and were examined on their merits.

Double Patenting Rejections

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Omum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to

be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-10 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-18 of US application No. 10/599,446.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are essentially reciting the same invention.

Claims 1-18 of US application No. 10/599,446 recite an agent comprising whey as an active component, acid whey, acid whey comprises fermented milk whey obtained by fermentation of milk with strain *Lactobacillus helveticus* CM4, and a functional food comprising the agent.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use the agent disclosed by US application No. 10/599,446 to provide the agent of the claimed invention.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the

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Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention nor was the claimed subject matter described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Applicant generically claims that the instant agent is a "preventing agent" and as the term "preventing" is an absolute term, the claims cannot be considered enabled for a "preventing agent." To enable a "preventing agent" applicant would need to demonstrate to the skilled artisan that the agent would prevent any and all cases and causes of the claimed disorders and the specification has no such showing.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

According to Stedman's Medical dictionary 27th edition, whey is the watery part of milk remaining after the separation of the casein (cheese production), thus whey and casein are two different components. Therefore, the recitation "casein whey" in claims 7 is indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Keller et al. (US Patent No. 6,262,019).

Claim 1 is drawn to an agent for preventing hepatic dysfunction comprising whey as an active component.

Keller et al. discloses an agent for preventing hepatic dysfunction comprising whey as an active component (column 2, lines 25-27, and column 5, lines 26-40).

Keller therefore clearly anticipates the claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Yamamoto et al. (US Patent 6,534,304, March 18 2003).

Claims 1-10 are drawn to an agent (for preventing or suppressing hepatic dysfunction comprising whey as an active component, acid whey comprises fermented milk whey obtained by fermentation of milk with lactic acid bacteria, genus Lactobacillus, strain Lactobacillus helveticus CM4, acid whey is casein whey containing an aqueous fraction, functional food, and milk components other than whey.

Yamamoto et al. discloses an agent to an agent comprising whey as an active component, acid whey comprises fermented milk whey obtained by fermentation of milk with lactic acid bacteria, genus *Lactobacillus*, strain *Lactobacillus helveticus* CM4, acid whey is casein whey containing an aqueous fraction, functional food, and milk components other than whey (see Abstract, column 1, column 6, lines 45-50, column 7, 43-50, column 8, Example 1, lines 16-12).

It is noted that Yamamoto et al. does not state an agent for preventing or suppressing hepatic dysfunction. However, claims are directed to an agent comprising fermented milk whey, the claimed whey appear to be the same or similar to that of the prior art, therefore it must necessarily have the claimed properties.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kade Ariani whose telephone number is (571) 272-6083. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am to 5:30 pm EST Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Wityshyn can be reached on (571) 272-0926. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-27/2-1000.

Kade Ariani Examiner Art Unit 1651 Leon B. Lankford Jr ₱rimary Examiner

Art Unit/1651